t er ground. It could be nothing but the confidence

of overwhelming stren, the that sustained them. And

this is not conjecture. The information since received

from Vienna proves it to have been their real behef.

Distentiened by this belief, they became irresolute,

their fire slackened, they wavered, and, in a few mia-

utes, broke up their lines and slowly retired. At the

same time Col. M. Cook, having secured his wounded,

also withdrew, his two thousand assailants making no

Thus, by a manly defiance, our Ohio men preserved

then relves. The first indication of weakness or

trepidation would have undone them. But now

fore ten times their number of opposents and saw

those opponents, all men of South Carolina, glide

away from their sight, while they never for an

instant swerved. Their own retreat was in perfect

order, and they would have carried away their dead,

as well as wounded, had any been visible at the mo

nent of their departure. But the poor fellows were

all lying out of sight upon the platform cass, and were

for a short time overlooked. When they were mis ed,

their bodies were wought, and brought in. In most of

the cases, death must have been instantaneous. They

were trightfully mancled. One man's arm was torn

or wrenched away by a round shot, and hung to the

socket by a half-severed muscle. The rush of blood

through the ruptured arteries must have put him be-

yond all suffering at once. Another's head was shot

lmost from the neck, and with another, the missil

passed straight through his chest, beneath the shoulder.

Still another was liverally cut into shreds, below the

waist, and his musket was bent into a curve. It was

evident that all had been killed by heavy shot, and

that the shell and smaller projectiles had inflicted only

serious wounds, at the worst. The bodies folded in

blankets, were all brought to the 1st Ocio Regiment's

camp this morning. They were tenderly taken in

charge by their former comrades, and in the afternoon,

among the shadows of the woodland, the last offices

were fu filled, and they were baried together in the

The rely is deserted Vienna, but their brief opposi-

ion transformed our movement into a regular and im

portant advance. Many regiments have since changed

laces. The 68th New-York Regiment moved on to

Vienna. The two Ohio regiments are encamped upon

he way. The Connecticut men are near at hend.

Cavalry and artillery support the 69th, so that, if an

artack is made upon them (which is not immediately apprehended), they will be able to show the rebels in

whatever force they come, that retreating is a game of

which we do not seek to share the glory. The Ohio

nen are fixed in their new position. Last night they

slept upon the grass, without shelter, in the rain. But

forward, and you may feel sure that when these men

and the men of South Carolina meet the reckoning

will be to night one.

o one thought of the exposure. They were looking

soil which their sterifice makes truly sacred.

ey can proudly and truly say that they stood be-

attempt or motion to oppose his retreat.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Semmes ou Confiscation-Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861. I accept, for one, with satisfaction, the expenudings of Mr. Thomas J. Semmes, Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana, on the question of retaining values which are within the bailiwick of New-Orleans, or in any other receptacle of stolen goods, where grand larceny is the only method of acquisition. We obtain our manners, our refinement, and our policy from the South, according to their modest claim of impressing the characteristics of their superior caste. We may then adopt their jurisprudence and give them in reciprocity the legal determinations, as to their possessions, which they now enunciate in passing on our property. T e Attorney-General of the league of rebellion has a ta-te and experience which fit him most bappily for the best rulings of the law of plunder. A convicted thief himself, his mind is above any of these narrow biases toward honesty which make the treatment of the honorable free masonry of light fingers but little better than a persecution by our ordinary judicature. As Mr. Judah P. Benjamin is the reservoir from out of which the smaller vessels of law are filled, the expectation that shoplifting, sheep-stealing, and the higher grades of eminence in the special branch of easy ingathering, will have the kind offices of judge and jury, with a tariff of varieties from the Congress, giving pecuniary encouragement to excellence, from the escalade of a hen-rost, up to the highest achievements of the art, in the capture of a Mint or the seizure of a Sub-Treasury.

Whether we shall follow out in our sequences their precedents is yet to be seen. So far, they have respected nothing in the requirements of honesty or the rules of war, while we have kept ourselves without very much resistance and little of vigor, turning a succession of "left cheeks also," to their constant and accumulated buffetings.

When the sky is red we say it will rain, but in dry weather the sign fails, and we have another yellow sun. When the individual or the Government is openly and repeatedly insulted, we may there will be an attempt at punishment; but we are sometimes as wide of prophecy as we are when we usurp the powers of the almanac and undertake to prefigure the weather. One kick does not always induce a phlegmatic man to strike back or run away, but when the double soles play away at his extreme rear with the regularity and force of a fulling-null, apathy must obey momentum, if sensibility does not arouse to

Yesterday I spoke of men who, within twelve hours, (and I might have made it six if I had adjusted a close time-table), had gone back into their ranks with their parole not dry upon their lipe. " And what would you do?" says my friend, who proposes to settle this quarrel by private fasting and public prayer-sending the last theory of the Non-Resistants into their ranks, instead of cannon balls-raining down living colporteurs carrying the precious yield of the Tract Society in haversuck, instead of the ha latorm of shot.

You shall have a very short and direct reply. I would select an equal number of men, of corresponding rank, from my prisoners, send a dag of truce to the Headquarters of the Commandant, with all the courtesies known in war, demand the return of the scoundrels, and if refused, hang the hostages before the sun went down or my wrath.

A privateer is taken and conveyed into New-York barbor. The evidence of her character caunot be questioned. The man who doubts it would disbelieve that very great asses are being made officers, and very great knaves receive commissions in civil life-he had better g) further, and discard Revelation and deny the Chris- the return, instead of the advance. It is true that the

Every one should be properly tried and properly hanged. They are pirates of a darker hue than Maniote or Malay. Still, I shall be abundantly content if they are not set at liberty with commissions to serve in the Federal Navy. We dare not hang a spy nor shoot a deserter. Gentlemen, permit me to remind you that there is not a Presidential election for nearly four years: and further let me indulge in second sight, and hint to you that the boldest and truest man in this war will be the one on whom the Presidential baptism will descend, either by ballot or bullet—the printed paper or the pointed bayonet. Mankind like change, and we have feasted on imbecility to a surfeit in the last twelve years. Even if despotism becomes personal, if with it goes security for something, it may not only be dured but courted. You may give the life of pourself or a favorite child, if you can be assured that protection will shield the circle of your affections by this sacrifice, rather than that you should lie down in fear and wake in dread for each and all that you love.

If you will study the character of your per ple, you need not go astray in knowing they will certainly end this war, and that they will end it only with the subjugation of every rebel. They will do it under your lead and direction gladly and dutifully, or they will do it under leaders whom the trouble of the our shall bring out and ordain with command. The Fairfaxes and the Essexes passed away like the consuming stubble before the devouring fire, and the Cromwells and Iretons left the stately columns of their genius, in war and administration, for the admiration of the world. With a people ready in sdaptiveness, and easy in change, use of arms is but the teaching of a week They will now as soon found a durable dynasty in blood, and through violence, as search after peace through quiet paths. Who thinks now of pollhists and the certified return of last November Talk to them of cartridge-boxes, and they are alert in memory. Ask them of ballot-boxes, and they will scratch their heads and ask if they " didn't hear comething about that by telegraph a long time ago." It is not a beniga code which demands an eve

for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but it is the law of a depraved being, and you must obey it or do worse. Your own spies, when captured are hanged. Will you set at liberty those who fall into your possession? I have no manner of doubt that Wigfall and whisky, for they are one and indivisible, have been in your city, only because I know that they could come if they wished, and your signature in your Departments, and step to

your pay-clerk on the last day of the month for it seemed to them, could this sprinking of troops hold the earnings of their treachery. At drinking desdfalls and at other places which may be left to your speculation-and where I need not say I bave not met them-the venom comes to the surface and finds voice. But "they are good, loyal men, and if they take the oath their property will be confiscated in Virginia." Suppose it is, and what then? Whose property has not gone with the wings that riches take to themselves, with other birds of passage? Pecuniary rain is with us, who are innocent, and let the guily share in its calamity. Who goes in is not worth a thought, so that he is capable and loves the country whose bread he eats. The people are not exacting, nor are they querulous. They are willing you should have time for a cautious reform. They want energy, and with that they will be satisfied. If they cannot have it from you, they will supply it themselves. Mill ons are waiting the settlement of this struggle for them and for their children, and they will not wait beyond the reasonable patience of earnest men. You can read and pender-do and dare-or you can incubate the half-addled eggs of small plans, while refled cannon are within a forced march of your stately granite. Heavy sleepers may fold their hands to slumber till noon, but they wake at some time, unless their eyelids are under the seal of death. It may be better to rise to the matin of the lark than to start at the sound of

## THE AMBUSCADE AT VIENNA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

befel us.

CAMP NEAR VIENNA, Virginia, June 18, 1861. The telegraph robs the made of their keenest inter est, and before the closer details of any of the actions of the campaign can be transmitted, their value is almost lost. But although slower, the mails are some times surer, and the starting fictions which are on a sionally sent off in the first excitement of a conflict may be subdued into a nearer approach to truth by the oldfashioned and quieter means of communication. In the case of our surprise near Vienna, yesterday afternoon there is another re-son why a minute narrative should be received with interest. The general plan and intention of the rebels, for the present, seems to have been indicated here, and it will be our own fault if, under standing thus early their indisposition to meet us in any open way-until they shall have united their forces in some desperate stronghold-and their fondness for lurking slaughter and precipitate retreat, we do not take thorough precautious against such fatal consequences in future as those which yesterday unhappily

villages or groups of bouses along the route, among

which the enemy's men could have established them-

selves in force, and the only point from which an attack

could be seriously apprehended was Vienna itself. Had

t e entire regiment-and a larger body would have

been better-been pushed rapidly down to Vienna, we

should have been more fully prepared to encounter and

nothing would have been lost, since we had the ad

vantage of railroad speed, by stationing the guards on

entire course of the road is through a val-ley, and that the hills on either side, and

the heavy thickets which screen them, uppear to offer

excellent situations for ambuscade; but the roads in the

neighborhood are few, and those which exist are quite

impracticable for the ready transportation of troops,

not to speak of artillery. Decidedly the suspicious spot was Vienna and its vicinity. A certain disposition

to tardy caution was frustrated by the carelessness of

the engine-driver. He had been directed to stop a

ers were to be thrown out, and proper reconnoissances to be made. Instead of doing so, he shot ahead until

within half a mile or less, so that this single chance of

averting the impending danger was wasted. The train

was rounding a gentle curve, and the men were laugh-

ing, quite unconscious of peril, when the first round of

shot fell among them, tearing five of them to pieces,

and wounding many others. The Rebels' guns had been

carefully planted in the curve, and were hidden until

the worst part of their work was accomplished. The

first discharge was the most fatal. The four com-

panies were disposed upon open platform cars, and

were first of all exposed to the enemy's fire. The en-

gine was at the rear of the train. It was fortunate

that most of the men were sitting, for the shot #-

high, and only those who stood erect were struck.

Major Hughey was among the foremost, but was un

harmed. Gen. Schenck and Col. McCook were in

covered car behind the troops. The Colonel instantly sprang out, and gathered the best part of his men toge-

ther. The enemy's field-pieces had been stationed to

command the line of the railroad and nothing else

They were at the termination of the curve, to the left

of the track, and elevated a few feet above the grade.

With the exception of that company which was the

most exposed, and which suffered the most, the men

promptly assembled near Col. McCook, who proceeded

o form them in line of battle, and to lead them into the

protection of a little wood, or thicket, at the right of the

track, apart from the range of the buttery. Mean-while shot and shell continued to usenil the

train, and those who lingered near it. The engine

driver, in a panie, detached his locomotive and a single

ear, and deshed off at full speed. The rebel artillerist

ben directed their range, so as to menace Col. McCook's

three companies, upon which the Col. quietly marché

them over to the left of the track, into another clump

of trees, where he collected all his little force, and

arrayed them boldly in line. The shot from the rebels

now flew very wild, cutting the trees overhead and

around, and, in their hurry, they made the frequent

blunder of discharging their shell without opening toe

fuse. But, notwithstanding this, Col. McCook's posi-

tion was far from comfortable. He saw that he was

prodigiously outnumbered, and that if the enemy could only keep their wits for a few minutes, he must inevit-ably be captured, or venture a struggle at fearful odds.

He had only about 180 men, while the rebel force ex-

seeded 2,000. Their field-pieces alone, decently man

the distance of a mile from the town, whence skire

It is probably known that no important movement is Precisely where we are -I speak for the moment as advance was intended by the Ohio regiment. The sejourner in the Obio camp-I cannot say. It is railway from Alexandria to Vienna bad just been rehalf a wilderness, half a secluded plain. The spot is picturesque, and well enough protected, excepting stored, and, the day before, a number of troops had passed over the line, and returned, though not without from the weather. But as the tents came up to-night, nolestation. The shot which wounded the Connectithat is no serious consideration. The General in comcut soldier should have served us as a warning that mand has, however, only a green canopy, at he top of treachery flourished in all this region. It was evident that the road would not remain safe without a proper a bill, and many of the officers have to put up with blue. Nearly the whole 1st Regiment sleeps to-night in a field of ripe wheat, which forms itself into a natprotection, and the cuty upon which the firs Ohio regiment started was that of stationing efficient guards at ural bed wherever you choose to recline u on it. The all the bridges and other dangerous positions. The 2d Regiment rests at the foot of the hill, in a thick Ohio camp was situated about three mises outside of grove. Near their fines is the only visible light, for Alexandria, in the direction of Vienna, which is some the order has come that camp-fires must not shine tothirteen miles distant. The expedition-if an affect night. This single flicker marks the telegraphic scawith so comparatively peaceful a purpose requires to tion, the source of all our comfort and co fidence. It be called so - was under the direction of Brigadier Gen. is a rough table, consisting of a board nailed to a fir-Schenck, who, I believe, arranged the details. The tree, over which a few branches are bung. It is immediate command of the regiment was in the strange to be sending messages to THE TRIBUNG ofhands of Col. McCook. The troops were embarked, fice. in New-York city, from nobody knows where, in and on their way early in the afternoon the State of Virginia. We are well enough assured They proceeded leisurely, pausing at intervals, and de however, that those who regulate our movements perfectly understand our present abiding place, and that tailing guads. By this process, the regiment naturally grew thinner at every mile, until, when at the outall that concerns us in the matter. skirts of Vienza, only four companies were left. However wise or necessary this plan of dropping squade be PROM MARYLAND. hind might be in an ordinary advance, it cartainly was of doubtful expediency in this case. There were no

More Secession Insolence—The Four Camps at the West End-The Tramp of the Grand Army through Baltimore Confirmation of Gen. Lee's intended Descenton this City - Mining the Roads in Virginia- Peace-Mongers' Treason The Transparency of the Anderson Treason Case - Pierce and

rem Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1861. act against an ambush, and, had all proved quiet,

Two nights ago as the train of more than 100 curts laden with saltpeter, powder, guns &c., from the disantied Pikesville Arsenal, was passing along the turnpike, through what is called Hookstown, the guard rom Col. Morehead's Pennsylvania Regiment, was grossly insulted by bodies of Secessi nuts, who used their foul tongues without restraint, accompanying their abuse with displays of the Jeff. Davis pirate flag. The insolence of these rebels was insufferable, and their boldness unusual. And yes Mr. Winter Davis vrote before his recent detent that the Union sentiment ad crushed out secession! Just remove the 5,000 ayonets now bristling around Baltimore, and a second c. Bartholomew would instantly ensue.

I visited the four camps at the west end of the city esterday morning-Ctl. Kenly's 1st Maryland, Co mith's 13th Brooklyn, Col. Morehead's 20th Pennsylvania, and Col. Cook's Boston Light Artitlery of eight ieces. They are all within stone's throw of each ther. The 2d Maryland will soon be complete. Col. Kenly has brought order out of chaos. The great drawback of these camping positions is the want of water close at hand; but this will be remedied by the city, the authorines of which will speeddly conduct its pipes to this locality. Yesterday afternoon a regimental was presented by Morris Corkran to Col. Kenly's regiment, on behalf of the denors. Great multitudes were present to witness the ceremony, and see the dress parades of the different regiments. Not less than 5,000 men have passed through town

in the last 36 hours, and the cry is, "Still they come!" God grant the stream nay never stop until the whole Southern country is overrun wi h the civilization of the North! By the by, I would suggest to Gen. Sickles to nurch his brigade through Buttimore street, when be starts for the seat of war. Nothing is so instructive as the pomp and circumstance of military power. War is zer, when waged by civilized people, let the Peace Society say what it may. Half a unilion of civilized men under arms passing through Baltimore would atterly extinguish rebellion in men's minds, just as effectually as it would crush to death the Rebellion itself in the field.

Two witnesses of veracity, Union men both, and prisoners to the rebels at Harper's Ferry, have arrived in town, and they confirm to the letter the plans of Gen. Lee, which were shadowed forth in this corresondence some days ago, on Secession authority, and hich threw so many Secessionists here into hysterics, as well as pretended Unionists. The rebel army was make a descent on Baltimore, and its approach was to be signalized by a bloody uprising of sympathizers in the city. But Gen. Scott was too much for Lee. and the rebels plans were all frustrated.

I have only heard this morning, in conversation with

some loquicious rebels, that not only is the masked battery, pitfall, and ambuscade system to be resorted to, wherever it can be used, but that the advance of the United States army is to be resisted by hidden mines, under and across the roads and highways, which are to be blown up while our forces are crossing them. The generals and other officers should take cure not to be caught in such traps. They have already been needessly surprised by masked batteries, and a little more

modes of warfare against the United States, and trauscending even the Red Man of the forest in his inhu manity toward his victims, this war for overturning the Government and building upon its ruius a slave holding despotism is disligured, if possible, still further by the hypocritical whinings of such men as John J. Crittenden and Charles A. Wickliffe (see their last speeches) in favor of a dishonorable peace. It was the dastardly neturality conduct of the Southern Hell party caders that really enabled the Rebels to plunge the country into this war, and they would now get out of it by foreing the Free States to eat dirt, and acknowledge the Slave States as their masters. Let the people of the sides of the Free North be on the alert, or they will be indeed betrayed, as you suggested a few days ago. Traitors are not always clad in the red shirt of the blood-stained warrior. Any man who dresms of peace be he North or South, until the Rebeis shall everywhere lay down their arms, and the ringleaders suffer death, and until the dominion of the United Stares Government is supreme over every foot of

ground in the Union, is a traiter in heart of the blackest

dve whether in or out of the Government.

The issue of our Anderson treason case ought to con vince the Government that the Federal Court in Baltimore may well be dispensed, as a tribunal for bringing traitors to justice. The prisoner is arrested on his way to the camp of the Rebels, with a large quantity of bank notes, in blank, for a bank in Secessia, and a number of letters addressed to persons at Harper's Ferry are found in his boots. The bank notes are retaiced; but a clerk in a mercantile house, one of whose partners was killed in the 19th of April rebellion, is brought up to testify to the contents of the scaled letters, and on his testimony that they contain nothing treasonable, the prisoner is released! Nobody was found to open the letters. Mr. Addison, the United States District-Attorney, scened to lean more to the side of the prisoner than to toe United States. Mr. Bonifant, the United States Marshal, had to stand up for the Government and Postal laws, and Commissioner Hanan could see nothing in the case to justify his holding the prisoner! None so blind as those who won't look, is an old saying, and inthis case it seems to me very applicable. The whole proceedings were so transarent, that even Secession at were seen to blush.

I do not know Gen. Pierce, but Le has made himself sufficiently known to the world as being void of the necessary military genius for the hour of action on the field, and there ought to be an end of him in a military sense. But I do know Gen. Schenck, and when I saw him gazetted as a Brigadier-General, I wendered and feared, but I kept my amazement and reflections to myself. The affair at Vienna confirms my feare, and hows him to be utterly unfit to set a squadron in the field, and I arrive at this conclusion from his own official account of the blunder he made, leaving out of the account the warning he is said to have received of the existence of the trap be rushed right into. Men who have not mother wit enough to look beyond their noses are not only not fit to command, but hardly fit to stand in the ranks.

Gov. Hicks has administered another severe castign ion to the Rebet Legislature. His next step a could be to disperse them as public enemies. Had Col. Burnside's Regiment marched into the Hall of Records at Frederick, and taken the whole gong of traitors prison ers of war, instead of scaring the editor of the Succession Herald out of his senses, they would have won the hearty thanks of many loyal men in Maryland.

P. S. 10 a. m .- The Buffalo Regiment, Col. Rogers has just passed through to Washington.

## FROM CAIRO.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CATRO. June 17, 1861. Since the departure for the East of Major General McCiellan, Camp Defiance has been very quiet, and there is but little stirring news.

But there are, undoubt dly, preparations going on actively for a very early movement, as Gen. Prentiss assured his officers on Friday last, that before many days, or even, perhaps, in twenty-four hours, this brigade would see active service in the field.

The troops are in fine condition, and in high state discipline, and are evidently wishing and hoping for the time to arrive when they will be led against the Southern Rebels.

The trailerous conduct of Gov. Jackson of Missonri and his proclamation calling out 50,000 troops -the prompt action of Gen. Lyon in dispatching troops into interior, and occupying the Capital, it is thought will have the effect of rapidly precipitating action at this point. The Secessionists are very strong in South-ern and South-Western Missouri, and the call of Jackson will be strongly responded to by them, and it will require the presence of a towerful torce, of Federal troops to keep them down.

These rebels depend greatly on receiving powerful id in the way of men and arms from Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

It is a well known fact, that for months Jackson ha been engaged in secret correspondence with the Southern Confederacy, and that he has sent many emissaries to these States ediciting arms and men. His fellow traitor, Lieutenant-Governor Revnolds

as since the adjournment of the Extra Session, beer making Secession speeches in Arkansas, and pledging the State of Missouri to the Southern Confederacy.

The Government should keep a sharp watch on th dividing lines of Arkansas and Missouri. There is no doubt but that large quantities of arms and ammuni tion have already been smuggled over from Arkansas.

The excitement in South-West Kentucky on the re ceipt of the Missouri news was also very intense. A lesperate effort will be made to carry Keutucky out of the Union, and to induce Gov. Magoffin to follow in the footsteps of Gov. Jackson.

The war-clouds are rapidly thickening in this depart cent, and you will shortly hear of stirring everte of the troops continues most excellent. There are about 70 on the sick list, all light cases of dysentery or diarrhea.

## FROM MISSOURI.

More Pederal Troops Starting to Meet Ber McCulloch and bis Arkousans The Roilroad Bridges to be Repaired Forthwith-Position of some Pro-Slavery Men-Her

From Our Special Correspondent. HERMANN, Mo., June 16, 1861.

At 2 o'clock this morning 800 Union troops left St Louis for Rolls, the terminus of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, to join the expedition starting from that point for Springfield. One thousand more were to leave at noon to-day, making in all 3,300 troop on their way to relieve the Union men of Springfield If Ben McCulloch and his Arkansus sons of the Cava liers, variously stated at from 800 to 5,000, are really approaching Springfield from the South, anxious for light, they are very likely to be gratified. Orders were received from Washington last night

for the immediate rebuilding of the bridges on the Pa cific Railroad, destroyed by the ex-Governor, Claib. F. Jackson. The Company will enter upon the work immediately, and as they fortunately have pleuty of timber on hand, already framed, the work will be com pleted and the trains running as usual, within the next en days. The telegraph wires, which were cut by Jackson's orders, are already repaired, and electri ommunication between St. Louis and Jefferson is again

The prompt occupation of all important points in Northern Missouri by Union forces, under Gen, Lyon, bids fair to prevent effectively the assembling of the Secretionists under the infomous Militia bill, in accordance with the late call of Jackson for tiny thousand men. When Jackson thus made his treason avowed and underliable, he sprung a steel trap upon himself and his friends. Mesars. Blair and Lyon deserve great praise for their exceedingly prompt action in nipping the treason in the bud, and thus saving the State from anarchy and bloodshed. There is one extremely gratifyever the loyal troops have taken possession, so that free speech is guaranteed, the Union sentiment proces much stronger than was anticipated. The same thing will be developed, even in 'he Seceded States, in due time. There are many good, honest citizens in Missouri, who have been so completely deceived by the traitors, through their newspaper organs and State officials, that they are placed in a false position. They have been made to believe that the Federal troops are murdering women and children, insulting wives, and freeing slaves, who ever they go; hence they have been cajoled in o a quasi altiance with the traitors, which, if correctly informed, they would never have made There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Federal authorities, to treat such men with proper discrimination w d delicacy, while showing no mercy to the raitors who have misled them.

I left St. Louis this morning by the Pacific Railroad. The cars are running only to this point, 85 miles, as the bridges are all burned above here. At nearly every station between here and St. Louis when our train stopped, a squad of soldiers, guns in hand, were stand ng beside the road, stationed there for its prot Of course there is a great deal of howling about this as a " military despotiem," but nobody finds fault except the traitors. One thing at least is certain-Union men can travel as safely on the Pacific Railroad of Missouri as in the Free States.

. Our passengers are waiting here for the steame War Engle, which is momentarily expected, to take them on to Jefferson City. If Claib, Jackson could have burned the Missouri River as easily as the railroad bridges, his treason might have been successful for a Hermann is a German settlement on the river bank, between two perpendicular limestone bluffs. It is noted for its strong Union sentiments, for the Germans here as elsewhere, are thoroughly loyal. The Stars and Stripes are flying from four or five houses; and since our arrival a Secessionist, who had used some violent expressions against the Germans and the Union, was compelled to take vigorously to his heels to secure his personal safety.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By WILLIAM HOWARD RESSEL, LL. D., Barrister at Law, the Special Correspondent of The London Times. FROM MONTGOMERY TO MOBILE. MORILE, Alabama, May 11.

The wayfarer who confides in the maps of a strange country, or who should rely upon even the guide-books of the United States, which still lack a Murray or a Bradshaw, may be at times embarrassed by unsuper able hills and innavigable rivers. When, however, I saw the three towering stories of the high-pressure teamer Southern Republic, on board of which we umbled down the steep bank of the Alabama river at Montgomery, any such misgivings vanish from my mind. So colossal an ark could have ascended no mythical stream, and the existence and capabilities of the Alabama were demonstrated by its presence.

Panetuality is reputed a rare virtue in the rive seamers of the West and South, which seidom leave their wharves until they have bagged a fair complement of passengers, although steaming up and ringing gongs and bells every afternoon for a week or more congs and beins extra a sift travelers were to be swarmed like bees. Whether stimulated by the infecswarmed like bees. Whether stimulated by the infec-tions activity of these "war times," or convinced that the "politeness of kings" is the best steamboat policy, the grandson of Erin who owns and commands the Southern Republic casts off his fasterings but half an hour after his promised start, and the short puff of the engine is colleved by the wild strains of a steam-organ called a "calliope," which gladdens us with the assurance that we are in the incomparable "land of Dixie."

Hereving for a cooler hour the attractions of the

with the assurance that we are in the incomparative hand of Dixie."

R serving for a cooler hour the attractions of the lower floor—a Hades consecrated to machinery, freight, and Negroes—we betake correctives to the second landing, where we find a long during-hall surrounded by two tiers of state rooms, the upper one accessible by a stairway feading to a gallery, which divides the "saloon" between floor and roof. We are shown to our quarters, which leave much to be desired and nothing to spure, and runs from their suffocating atmosphere to the outer balcony, where a faint breeze stirs the air. There is a roofed balcony above us that corresponds to the second tier of state rooms, from which a party of excited Secessionists are discharging re-

the air. There is a rooted balcony above us that corresponds to the second tier of state rooms, from which a party of excised Secessionists are discharging revolvers at the dippers on the surface and the cranes on the banks of the river.

After we have dropped down five or six miles from Montgomery, the steam whistle annunces our approach to a handing, and, as there is no wharf in view we wat in curiously the process by which our top-heavy craft, under the sway of a four-knot current, is to swing round to her invisible moorings. As we draw night to a wagon-worn indenture in the bank, the "scream" seftens into the dulest pipes of "calliope," and the steamer doubles upon her track, like an elephant turning at buy, her two engines being as independent of each other as seceding States, and, slowly stemming the stream, they her nose upon the bank, and holds it there, with the judicious aid of her paddles, until a long plank is run ashore from her low, over which three passengers, with vallese, make way for a planter and his family who come on board. The gang-plank is banked in the stream, turns her head down stream is run achore from her low, over which three passen-ners, with valises, make way for a planter and his family who come on board. The gang-plank is hand in, the steamer turns her head down stream with the expertness of a whale in a canal, and we

with the expertness of a whale in a canal, and we resume our voyage. We renew these stoppages various times before dark, landing here a barrel and there a box, and occasionally picking up a passenger. After supper, which is served on a series of parallel tables running athwart the saloon, we return to enjoy from the balcony the cool obscurity of the evening in this climate, where light means beat. As we cleave the glassy surface of the black water, the timber-clad banks seem to hem us in more closely and to shu up in the visia before us, and while we glide down with a rapitity which would need but the roar of rapids to prefigue a calarat beyond, we yield to the caprice of fancy, instituting comparisons between the dark perspective ahead and the mystery of the future.

Again a scream and a raddy light flashes from our prow and deepens the shades around us. This proceeds from the burning of "light wood"—a highly resisions pine—in a wire basket hung on gimbals and held like a landing net below the bow of the steamer, so as to guide without blinding the pilot, who is enconced like a Hanson cabman upon its roof. The torch-bearer raises his cresset as we steam up to the bank, and plants it in a socket, when a hawser is seized round a tree, and the crew turn ashore to "wood up." There is a steep high bank above us, and while dusky forms are flitting to and fro with food for our furnaces, we survey a long stairway ascending the bank at a harp angle in a cut, which is lest in their sheds that crown the eminence over head. This stair is fanked on either side by the bars of an iron trainway, up which freight is halled when landed, and parallel to it is a wooden slide, down which bales of cotton and sacks of corn are shot, upon the steamer. One or two passengers slowly ascend, and a voice in the sir notifies us that a team is at hand with a loas of holies, who shortly after are seen picking their way down the flight of steps. The crosset is with a load of bolies, who shortly after any cases pra-ing their way down the flight of steps. The crosset is constantly replenished with fresh light wood, and the shadows cast by its flickering flame make us regret that we have not with us a Turner to preserve this scene, which would have been a study for Rembranat

or Saivator Rosa.

At midnight we halted for a couple of hours at Selme At midnight we halted for a couple of hours at Selmo, a "rising town," which has taken in start of late, owing to the arrival of a branch railway that connects it with Temessee and the Mississippi River. Here a luge cuburcader, several stories high, seems fastened to the side of the bank, and affords us an opportunity of stepping out from either story of the Southers Republic upon a corresponding landing. Upon one of these flows there are backmen and bosel-runners, competing for those who land, and indicating the proximity of a town, if not a city. Our captain had resolved upon making but a short stay, in lieu of tying up until morning—his usual practice—when an acquaintance comes on board usual practice—when an acquaintance comes on foard usual practice—when an acquaintance comes on board and begathin to wait an bour for a couple of ladies and some children whom he will hunt up a mile or so out of town. Times are hard, and the captain very cheerfully consents, not inachible to the flattering in sinuation: "You know our folks never go with any one but you if they can help it."

The next day and evening are a rejectition of the feregoing scenes, with more plantations in view and a general air of tillage and prosperity. We are struck by the uniformity of the sell, which everywhere scene of inexhaustible sertility, and by the univarying breadth of the stream, which, but for its constantly-recurring states itself and the blaffa rarely sink into bottoms cusceptible of overflow, and admires the verdure of the primitive forest, a tangle of magnellas in full flower, of harrels, and of verious oaks peculiar to this region, and which, though never rising to the dignity of that noble tree in higher latitudes, are many of them extremely gracoful. All this sylvin of moderate stature is interiwined with creepers, and at intervals we see the Spanish moes, indicating the malarious exhalations of the soil beneath. The Indian corn, upon wheth the Southerner rely principally for food, has attained a hight of two feet, and we are told that, in consequence of the war, it is sown in greater breadth than usual. The cotton plant has but just peeped above the earth, and, alluding to its tenderness, those The next day and evening are a repetition of the

around as express anxistics about that crop, which, a seems, are never all-yed until it has been picked, bagged and preased, shaped and sold.

As I am not engaged open an itinerary, let these sketches suffice to convey an ilea of the 4/7 niles of winding river which connect Montgomery with Modile, to which place the Southern Kepublic conveyed as in 36 hours, stoppings included.

One of the Egypsian pyramids owes its origin to the strange capric of a princess, and the Southern Republic is a irt to have been built with the proceeds or an ac idental "hand" of Gold Coast natives, who fell into the net of her enterprizing two priestor. The worthy, born of high parents in Milk street, is too striking a type of what the late Mr. Webster was wont to call a "Northern man with Southern principles," not to deserve something more than a passing notice.

For out-and-out Southern notions there is nothing in

notice.

For out-and-out Southern notions there is nothing in Dixie's Land like the successful emigrant from the North and East. Capt. Meagher had at his fingers' ends all the politico-economical facts and figures of the Southern side of the question, and rested his reasoning solely upon the more sardid and material calculations of the Soccesionists. It was a question of tariffs. The North had, no doubt, provided the protection of a navy, the facilities of mails the construction of forts, Custom Houses, and Post-Offices, in the South, and placed countless well-paid offices at the disposal of gentlemen fond of elegant I issure; but for all there the South had been paygant I isure; but for all these the South had been pay-ing more than their value, and when Abolitionists were allowed to cleet a Sectio all President, and the system of forced labor, which is the basis of Southern properity, was threatened, the South were too happy to take a "snap judgm-nt," as in a pie poodre Court, and declare the rederal compact forfeited and annulied forever.

and declare the Federal compact forfeited and annolised forever.

During the long second day of our voyage, we examined the faces of the probatarians, whose color and constitutions so well adapt them for the Cyclopian realms of the main deck. Among them we detect serveral physiognomics which strike mass ricembling seedings from the G-ld Coast rather than the second or third frairs of ancient transplantation. A fellow traveler gratifies at the same time our curiosity and our penetration. There are several native Africans, or, as they are called in Cuba, bunzes, on board. They are the property of the argumentative captain, and were nequired by a coup de main, at which I have already binsed to this letter. It seems that a clab of the ters in this State and one or two others resolved, little more than a year ago, to import a carge of Africans. They were induced partly by candity and partly by a funct to see the United States laws at defined, and to evince their contempt for New-England philanthropy. The job was accepted by an Eastern house, with engaged to deliver the carge at a certain point on the coast within certain limits of time.

Whether the shipment arrived earlier than antispated, or whether Capt. Meagher was originally designed as the person to whom the bold and deficus maneaver of handing them should be introsted, it is certain that on a certain Standay in last July he took a little coasting trip in his steamer Czar, and appeared at Mobile on the following morning in senson to make lit-regular voyage up r.ver. It is no lose certain that he ran the dossy strangers in at night by an unfaceration with contract of his own plantation with sufficient celerity to be back at the moorings of the Czar without his absence having been noticed. The vessel from which the sources were delivered was souttled and sunk, and he master and crew found their way North by rail.

But the parties in interest soon claimed to divide the spoils, when, to teer iminise disgust, the enterprising captain very coolly professed to ignore

when the captaio proved a circumstantial attin, and, having cut the claimants, doled them out a few boarse, perhaps to escape assussimation, as shells, while he kept the oyster in the shape of the pick of the importation, which he still holds, reconciling his conscience to the transaction by interpreting as it saleage.

Alt turs is told us by our interlocator, who was one of the losers by the affair, and who stigmatized the conduct of its hero as having been treacherous. The latter, after repeated localar inquiries, unfers his vanity to subdue his reticence, and inishes by "acknowledging the corn."

In the afternoon of the second day we meet two steamers as ending the river, with heavy cargoes, and are told that they are the Keyes and the Lewis, recently warned of, and not sourced by the blockeding squadron off Pensacola. They are deep with provisions for the forces of the Confederate States Army became this case. fore Pickens, which must now be dispatched from Montgomery by rail.

Montgomery by rail.

In Mobile, for the first time since leaving Wachington, "we realize" the entire stagnation of business. Turre are but five vessels in port, chiefly English, which will suffice to carry away the debris of the cotton crop. Exchange on the North is musclably owing to the impossibility of importing coin through the uncettled country, and tills on London are of slow sale at par, which would leave a profit of 7 per centup on the importation of gold from your side.

MOBILE, Sunday, May 11.

The hest of the city rendered an excursion to which I was invited, for the purpose of visiting the forts at the entrance of the bay, exceedingly agreeable, and I was gisd to get out from the smell of warm bricks to the breezy waters of the sea. The party comprised many of the eading merchants and politicians of this city, which is the third in importance as a port of exportation in the United States of America. There was not a man umong them who did not express with more or less determination the resolve never to submit to the rule of the accursed North. Let there be no mistake whatever us to the unanimity which exists at present in the Sould to age to the knife with the Government of the United States. I have frequently had occasion to remark the curious operation of the doctrine of State rights on the minds of the people; but an examination of the institutions of the country as they actually axis leads to the inference that, where the tyramy of the

inagority is at once irresponsible and cruel, it is impossible for any man, where the doctrine prevail, to resist is with asfety of success. It is the inectiable result of the action of this majority, as it operates in aminority; and even those who have maintained what recalles "Union doctrines," and who are opposed to secression or revolution, have bowed their heads before the majesty of the mass, and have hastened to alguidy their acquiescence in the decisions which they have hitherto opposed. The minority, cowardly is consequence of the arbitrary and vindictive character of the overwhelming power against which it has stragled, and disheart-ned by defeat, of which the penatities are tremendous in such conflicts as then hastens to lick the feet of the conqueror, marrianes with frantic cheere after the chariot in the trumph which celebrates its own humiliation. If there's a minority at all on this great question of Secresion is the Sauthern States, it hides in holes and corrors, inscessible to the light of day, and site there in darkess and sorrow, silent and tearful, if not dumb and hopeless. There were officers who had served with distinction under the fleg of the United States, now assituated to the experiment of these majority doctrines be withen I have adverted, holds hoetages for his fidelity to the majority, not only in such land or fortune as he may possess within her bounds, but in his family, his relatives, and his, and if the State revolus the officer who remains fathful to the flag of the United States is considered by the bounds, but in his family, his relatives, and his, and if the State revolus the officer who remains fathful to the flag of the United States is considered by the number of the revolung State a twict, and what is worse, he is treated in the persons of those be leave behind him as the worst kind of political renegation.

An intelligent and accomplished officer who accompanied me to-day around the forts under his command told me that he had all along resisted Secession, between low,

aged would have destroyed the little Ohio band in s twinkling. But the Ohio men never finched, and caution will do no harm. They have the devil to this was the reward of their bravery : The rebels, observing such a mere handful bearing themselves mifight, and ought not to be outwitted by his entanic sure. I have told you over and daunted before their superior bust, were at first majesty.

While our unrelenting and rash savage fees in the or again of the traitors, who bring papers for erful reenforcements must be close at hand. How else, South are inventing the most diabelical and unheard-of ing fact already developed throughout the State. When